THE CHARLEROI MAIL

VOL. XV. NO. 137. CHARLEROI, WASHINGTON CO., PA. TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1915. ONE CENT

ENROLLMENT AT SOUTHWESTERN NORMAL BREAKS ALL RECORDS

Students Now Registered at California Institution Number 529.

CAFETERIA IS LATE INNOVATION

Principal Hertzog's Plan to Aid Traveling Students Meets With Instant Success—Splendid Spirit is Shown.

With the largest enrollment in its history at this period of year, and with an even larger enrollment for the spring term anticipated, the Southwestern State Normal school at California, now under complete state control, is facing on exceptionally prosperous year. There are now 529 students registered. Indications are that fully 150 more will enroll for the spring term.

The California institution draws from many parts of southwestern Pennsylvania producing teachers that are sure of places in public schools.

The school was never in a more prosperous condition than it is at the presest time, and never was a better spirit shown. There is much activity in atletics and the Normal is claiming its proper place among schools in this department.

One of the latest innovations, and one that promises to be particularly popular, is a "cafeteria" lunch room for traveling students that has been established in the basement of the dining hall. Here 120 students are being fed daily. This veritably a "quick lunch" place, where substantials are served quickly and in a manner to please at an exceptionally low rate.

FORMER BEALLSVILLE MAN IS SENT TO PANAMA

Archibald J. Scott of Pittsburg, son of Winfield Scott and a nephew of Thomas W. Scott and Mrs. Elizabeth Beatty, of Beallsville, who was a former resident of Beallsville, who has been physical director of the East Liberty Branch of the Y. M. C. A., has been apointed by the United States government to take charge of the Y. M. C. A. club work at Balboa, Panama Canal Zone. Mr. Scott has already resigned his position in Pittsburg and sailed on the steamer Colon from New York on January 14. He is expected to arrive at Balboa January 20.

ENTERTAINMENT TO BE GIVEN FRIDAY NIGHT

Frye and Harris Company Will Appear at High School Auditorium Under Auspices of Washington Avenue Society.

Preparations are well under way for the Frye and Harris company to give an entertainment in the high school auditorium next Friday evening under the auspices of the Washington Avenue Presbyterian Christian Endeavor society. An interesting and pleasant entertainment is promised.

Star Theatre.

"Zodora" every Thursday beginning December 24 at Star Theatre. The greatest of all stories. tf

BENTLEYVILLE BANK DIRECTORS ELECT J. A. HERRON PRESIDENT

Monongahela Man to Head Well Known Institution—Bank Closes A Susseceful Year.

The Farmers and Miners National bank of Bentleyville has reorganized for the coming year by electing Joseph A. Herron of Monongahela, president; Thomas A. Hetherington, of Somerset township, first vice president; W. H. Murray of near Bentleyville, second vice president; J. G. McCormick, W. F. Richardson, Charles H. Grable, J. E. Richardson, Herbert B. Hertzog, directors; Herbert H. Hertzog, cashier and J. Wilbert Huffman, assistant cashier. The bank has just closed a very successful year. From the financial statement just issued the First National bank, of Bentleyville, better known as the Bentleyville National, also shows that the bank is progressing.

MAN MAY DIE FROM A KNIFE WOUND

Tony Nodary is in Serious Condition At McKeesport Hospital With Wound In Left Breast—Officers Are Looking For Ansilio Baldi.

In a dying condition with a wound from a rusty butcher knife in his left breast and back Tony Nodary, aged 50 years a miner at the Sunnyside mine is lying in the McKeesport hospital not expected to live. It is alleged that the wounds were made by Ansilio Baldi, aged 28 years, Sunday, after Nordary attacked Baldi with a razor. Nodary has disappeared and is being hunted by the state police and other officers.

The story as told of the affair is that Baldi had been paying considerable attention to Mrs. Bruna a daughter of Nodary, who has been making her home with her father since the death of her husband some time ago. Her husband had his back broken by a fall of slate in the mine several years ago, but did not die until a few months ago.

Nodary is said to have remarked that if he could not get Baldi to stop paying his attentions to his daughter in one way he would in another. It is stated that when Baldi called at the Nodary home Sunday afternoon Nodary met him with a razor and did some fancy carving. Baldi was not seriously injured and secured a butcher knife with which he cut Nodary in the back and left breast. The knife passed through the left lung and is believed to have grazed the heart. Nodary was taken to the hospital Monday morning.

One dollar will deliver a McDougal Cabinet to your home, another dollar every week will pay for it. Only limited number to be sold this way. Dixon's Furniture Company, Fallowfield avenue. 166-tf.

Altar Guild Social.

At St. Mary's Episcopal church Tuesday evening. 10 cents. Come. 166-2

SUPERINTENDENTS AND PRINCIPALS TO MEET

Conference of School Folk Now Being Arranged at California Normal—Congressman Hobson and Others to Make Addresses.

Arrangements are being perfected by Principal W. S. Hertzog, of the Southwestern State Normal School at California, and assistants for a conference of school superintendents and high school principals of southwestern Pennsylvania to be held at the Normal on Friday, February 12. Congressman Richmond Hobson, of Alabama will make the chief address, giving his lecture, "The Great Destroyer."

Dean C .B. Connelly of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, of Pittsburg, will deliver an illustrated lecture on "The Boy in the Blind Alley," and Orton Low, of Pittsburg will speak of "English in the Intermediate Grades." Dr. Charles Veon who is at the head of the music department of the Normal will give an illustrated lecture in "The Life of Mozart."

The conference will include social features as well as the program of addresses. A large representation of educators it is expected will be on hand.

BANK OF CHARLEROI CONTINUES OFFICERS

Directors Meet and Elect for Ensuing Year—Sixteen Per Cent Dividends Are Paid in 1914, and $15,000 is Added to the Surplus.

The board of directors of the Bank of Charleroi met Monday and organized for the ensuing year by electing the same officers that had served as follows: President, Thomas L. Daly; vice president, John C. McKean; cashier, Kerfoot W. Daly; assistant cashier, C. S. McKean; teller, Thomas R. Eagye; general bookkeeper, Ewing B. Todd; assistant bookkeeper, Mrs. Emma A. Blum; solicitor, William I. Berryman, Esq., stenographer, Miss Gladys Y. Dale.

The year 1914 was one of the most prosperous years in the history of the Bank of Charleroi. It paid its stockholders 16 per cent, or $12,000 in dividends, placed $15,000 in the surplus fund, making this fund now $280,000 and leaving in undivided profits $10,000.

STREET LIGHTS FOR BEALLSVILLE PLANNED

Real Lighting System Proposed. With Borough and Property Holders Cooperating in the General Scheme—Council Meets.

Beallsville proposes to have a real, honest-to-goodness street lighting system. A number of citizens were present at a recent meeting of the council and agreed to the plan suggested, which was that council pay for the gas piping, put up lights in good condition and the property holders on or near whose premises the lights are placed will look after the lights. For one year's attention property holders will receive the sum of $5.

Entertainment Friday Night.

The Frye and Harris company will give an entertainment at school auditorium Friday evening, under auspices of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Washington Avenue Presbyterian church. Tickets 35 cents at Newcomer's Shoe Store. 167-1

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR TEN YEARS GIVEN

Rev. William D. Fries Prepares Report of St. Jerome's Catholic Church Showing Expenses and Receipts Since January 21, 1905.

According to the financial statement of St. Jerome's Catholic church which has been compiled by Rev. William D. Fries, and presented by him last Sunday evening to his congregation in booklet form, the church is in good condition financially, the past year being an exceptionally good year. The report shows receipts for the year 1914 of $10,939.66. The expenses for the year were $10,923.55.

During the year 1914 the new church was completed. Large bells were placed in the steeple of the church and new windows which had been donated by members of the church were put in place.

The report shows that the receipts from all sources for the last ten years from January 21, 1905 to January 1, 1915 were $156,463.31. The expenses for the same period were $156,447.20. There is a balance in the hands of the treasurer, Rev. William D. Fries, of $16.11.

INTEREST UNABATED IN THE METHODIST MEETINGS

The revival services at the Methodist Episcopal church continue with unabated interest. Large congregations were present on Sunday. In the morning the pastor spoke on the "Perpetual Priesthood of Christ, and His Ability to Save to the Uttermost." In the evening the appeal was directed to those away from Christ and out of the church and these were urged to find their greatest joy in coming into possession of essentials of salvation. Monday evening the subject set forth, "The Devil as a Director of Mankind." Tonight the topic of the discourse will be "The Vagabondage of Sin."

FOUR MONTHS TO JAIL ON CHARGE OF BIGAMY

Charged with bigamy and perjury Mrs. Ida Mae Barker Wright, aged 26 years, entered a plea of guilty Monday before Judge R. W. Irwin. On the bigamy charge she was sentenced to pay the costs, fine of $1 and to undergo imprisonment in the county jail for four months. She was given a similar sentence on the perjury charge, it to run concurrent with the first. There were circumstances that caused the court to make the sentence light.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM PREVAILS AT BRUMBAUGH INAUGURATION

New State Executive Takes Oath of Office Today at 12 O'clock.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS STRONG

County Local Option and Other Reforms Proposed in Election Platform Advocated—"We Have Been Over-Lawed," Declares Governor.

(Special Correspondent)

Harrisburg, Jan. 19—Amid great enthusiasm Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh was inaugurated governor of Pennsylvania at noon today. In taking the oath of office, and accepting the great responsibilities of the exalted position, the new governor made a wonderfully strong inaugural address. Harrisburg was crowded with thousands ffrom all parts of the commonwealth for the momentous occasion.

Gov. Brumbaugh's Address.

The full text of the inaugural address made today at noon by Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh will be found on the third page.

Governor Brumbaugh had arrived Monday night, together with members of his family and others from Philadelphia in anticipation of the occasion. He immediately took up his residence at the state mansion, Gov. John K. Tener having vacated Monday morning. Late Monday night the first announcement was made by the incoming executive of his cabinet appointments. Then it became definitely known that Robert McAfee was not to be named secretary of the commonwealth. The following cabinet appointments were announced:

Secretary of the commonwealth, Cyrus E. Woods of Greensburg.

Attorney general, Francis Shunk Brown of Philadelphia.

Private secretary, James S. Hiatt, of Philadelphia.

The appointees have all accepted.

Governor Brumbaugh took the oath of office at the state capitol promptly at the hour set, and immediately launched upon his address. He took a direct stand for the planks contained in his election platform and came out strongly for county local option.

He gave much attention in his address to highways, education, municipal reforms, woman suffrage, labor and its claims, appropriations to charity, conservation and civil service. His address was pithy and to the point and he showed no hesitation in advancing the same theories of government that he courageously plead for during his campaign.

"We have been over-lawed," declared the new governor in pronouncing the same sort of condemnation that Gov. John K. Tener did in his final message a few weeks ago. Gov. Brumbaugh plead that enactments of laws be reduced to the minimum and that all laws that do not hold the assurance of good to the many be rejected.

The house of representatives was in session only 10 minutes Monday night. The opening prayer was offered by Representative Bungard, of Monessen. Representative Lynch of

Continued on fourth page

WILL NOT TAKE ACTIVE HAND IN CONSOLIDATION MOVEMENT

Charleroi Business Men's Association Committee Decides to Await Developments.

The Charleroi Business Men's Association will not take an active hand in the consolidation movement of Charleroi and North Charleroi boroughs for the present, according to the decision of a consolidation committee, which held a meeting this morning in the rooms of the Business Men's Association.

The Business Men's Association will simply await developments and later should it be considered advisable may take up the matter actively. Members of the committee are Burgess S. L. Woodward, Guy Moffitt, Esq., Dr. J. W. Hunter, W. R. Gaut and C. S. VanVoorhis.

TO SETTLE FALLOWFIELD PROPERTY DIFFERENCES

Board of Arbitration Named by Court to Take Testimony in Valuation of Land Appropriated by Township School Board.

William Wylie, Attorney Grant E. Hess of Washington and H. H. Rainey of Nottingham township, have been chosen a committee of arbitration to settle differences existing between the school board of Fallowfield township and Mrs. Hannah Cooper and Mrs. Sarah Rodgers, property owners of the same township. Some testimony was taken Monday by the board as to the value of the two pieces of property.

The land in question owned by Mrs. Cooper, is small, contains less than one-fifth of an acre. The other tract contains about one-third of an acre. The Rodgers school building in Fallowfield township was standing on undesirable ground and in order to comply with the school code, the school directors were obliged to move the building. There is a diversity of opinion as to the real worth of the property.

CONSTABLE IS DEFENDANT IN $500 DAMAGE SUIT

Samuel Tuch, formerly of Charleroi but now of Pittsburg has brought a suit for $500 damages against Constable Frank W. Jones. This is alleged due for personal injuries inflicted by the defendant in an alleged attack on the plaintiff. It is averred that the constable struck Tuch with a blackjack on the head and other parts of the body and shook and pulled him about with great force after which he threw him into a chair and choked him.

Civil War Veteran Ailing.

David M. Snyder of Beallsville a civil war veteran, who had been in a Pittsburg hospital, where he underwent treatment and who has been in a rather serious condition, remains about the same.

J. K. Tener, Pres. S. A. Walton, Vice Pres. R. H. Bush, Cashier

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THE 1ST NATIONAL BANK

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We will also send a 7 months trial subscription to the Ladies' World for 35c.

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John B. Schafer MANUFACTURING JEWELER

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THE RETIRING GOVERNOR.

Editorially the Pittsburg Gazette Times pays in a review of the work of the outgoing administration compliments to Gov. J. K. Tener, whose term expired today at noon. The Gazette Times says:

Gov. Tener's service has been coincident with a period of extraordinary political turmoil throughout the country and of corresponding partisan and factional upheaval in this state. The shadow of coming events was cast over his campaign and there have been conditions of strife in which all the passions of politics were let loose, during practically the whole time he has been at Harrisburg. But always he has maintained his poise, and exercised his tact and employed his energies with an eye single to the interests of the commonwealth. So he comes down to the end of his incumbency with the satisfaction of knowing that he has been able to register definite progress for the people, while the Republican party to which he is a credit, emerges from the four years with a larger vote of confidence as of 1914 than it received in 1910.

Being first of all a business man Gov. Tener promptly turned his attention to reorganization of several important departments at Harrisburg and to the institution of more efficient methods in the capitol, and in this respect was notably successful. The Public Service Commission, a new instrumentality of the state government, is one of the most valuable and powerful agencies for the benefit of the people at large as well as for the soundness of the utilities of Pennsylvania that has been established for many years. The small council for Pittsburg and Scranton, the commission form of government for third-class cities, the new school code for the entire state, the non-partisan ballot for municipal officers and for judges—these were all responses either to popular demand or public necessities and Gov. Tener was on the side of the people as to them at every point. In strengthening the Health department, the Insurance department, the Dairy and Food Bureau and reorganizing the Department of Labor and Industry advancement of the highest advantage to the public was achieved. Gov. Tener inaugurated the movement for a workmen's compensation act early in his term, contended for it vigorously against strong odds at the sesion of 1913, and as a result of the investigations he secured by a special commission and the interest that has been aroused in the project he has the gratification of witnessing a crystalization of sentiment which assures passage of a comprehensive, effective bill this year. It is due to him that private banking, a business which has been abused to a scandalous extent, was brought within the law and this act having been sustained recently its extension to all private banking appears probable. Gov. Tener manifested decided sympathy with the problem of properly caring for the state's dependents and the unfortunate of whatever kind and he has prosecuted various institutions to completion and recommended or had others gotten under way so that Pennsylvania will be second to none in this regard.

It is impossible to more than hint at the measure of genuine merit with which Gov. Tener's name is associated. At the session of 1913 he signed 857 bills and at the session of 1913 upwards of two. At no stage was he reactionary. If there were times when he refused to be carried away by clamor or because more progressivism was pretended, on the other hand he was never afraid to be progressive simply to placate those who invoked conservatism to tide them through a crisis. He entered to know Pennsylvania and its sentiment and requirements, and to this end he went about the state and met the people with cordial enthusiasm and ready concern.

Gov. Tener goes out of office a bigger man than when he went in with countless thousands of new friends and warmer admirers and with the verdict in which his partisan opponents join that he has indeed been a good executive and a faithful public servant. Certainly they whose fortune it is to know him well, and to be familiar with his aspirations, his kindly attitude toward men and affairs and his admirably staunch qualities have pride and pleasure in the record he has made for himself and for his state and party at Harrisburg.

PURE CHECK LAW

Among the flood of bills to be presented to the legislature at the present session is one which proposes to make it a costly practice for the "N. S. F." man to continue his work, says the Uniontown Herald. The measure will make it a misdemeanor if a bad check is not made good within a stated period. It is modeled after the West Virginia law which has been in effect for some years.

Under the terms of the bill the man who has made an honest mistake will not have any hardship worked upon him. But the fellow who deliberately utters a bad check will have to account for it or be prosecuted for a misdemeanor. When a check comes back marked "N. S. F." the maker is notified of the fact. He has a stated time to make it good. If he does, it is regarded merely as a mistake in counting up his balance in bank. But if he does not make it good at the expiration of the time allowance under the law, he may be prosecuted. The law has worked well in West Virginia and has resulted in very much more care being taken in giving checks, which certainly doesn't spite those to whom they are given.

Electric Sparks

Doing double duty is all right, providing you get paid for it.

* * *

Man is made of dust and sometimes lacks sand.

* * *

All armies seem to be without their David to get the others' Goliath.

* * *

Bentleyville had a chicken show, and speaking poultry-wise, it was a success.

* * *

The girl up street says she sees no reason why women shouldn't call men biped, when men call girls chickens.

* * *

Irish Artist—How do you like my map of Europe.

* * *

Sarcastic Editor, looking Irish Artist full in face—Sir, you don't mean map of Europe, you mean map of Ireland.

* * *

Perhaps Kitchener thinks the war will start May 1 on the theory that it will save us till then to acquaint ourselves with a workable pronounciation of war names.

Modern Epitaphs.

Here lies the bones of Ezra Jones.
He kissed his girl one night.
He heard of deadly microbes, but
He didn't think they'd bite.

Oh, shed a tear, Bill Hanks lies here:
We'll inform you, should you ask it
That he stepped in front of a touring car
And they took him home in a basket

Beneath this stone lies Amos Brown,
He tried to be a poet
And make his living by his verse.
He starved to death, you know it.
—Roy K. Moultin.

Good Spirits

can only be enjoyed by those whose digestive organs work naturally and regularly. The best corrective and preventive yet discovered for irregular or faulty action of stomach, liver or bowels, is known the world over to be

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

PICKED UP IN PASSING

An old Scotchwoman who had resisted all entreaties of her friends to have her photograph taken, was at last induced to employ the services of a local artist in order to send her likeness to a son in America. On receiving the first impresion she failed to recognize the figure thereon depicted as herself, so, card in hand, she set out for the artist's studio to ask if there was no mistake.

"Is that me?" she queried.

"Yes, madam," replied the artist.

"And is it like me?" she again asked.

"Yes, madam; it's a speaking likeness."

"Aweel!" she said, resignedly, "it's a humbly sicht."

A noted college president, says the Altoona Tribune attending a banquet in Boston, was surprised to see that the colored man who took the hats at the door gave no checks in return.

"He has a most wonderful memory," a fellow-diner explained. "He's been doing that for years and prides himself upon never making a mistake."

As the college president was leaving the darky passed him his hat.

"How do you know that this one is mine?"

"I don't know it, suh," admitted the darky.

"Then why do you give it to me?"

"'Cause yo' gave it to me, suh."

WAR BULLETINS

London, Jan. 19.—London papers are printing a forecast that Italy Greece, Rumania and Bulgaria will join the allies soon. The Turks are being driven back toward Erzerum in great disorder. The Turkish garrison at Adrianople has been completely withdrawn. An official statement from Turkey states that there is violent fighting in progress near the Caucasian frontier. Fighting in Belgium is prevented by snow storms. In the Argonne fighting is almost continuous. The Germans appear at the present time in the west to be more of the offensive than the defensive.

Paris, Jan. 19.—An ammunition depot in the village of La Boisselle was blown up by a bursting shell. The greater part of the village burned and the French troops were forced to withdraw but later regained the lost territory. Two German aeroplanes were brough to the ground inside of the French lines. The machines were not much damaged and the four aviators in them were made prisoners.

JEANNETTE LADS LICK CHARLEROI TOSSERS

Billy Kummer Stars in Game on Westmoreland Folk's Floor, Making 26 Points of the Total 50 Tallied—Stark Gets Five Field Goals

The Charleroi West Penn league team lost to the Jeannette team at Jeannette Monday evening by the score of 50 to 26. The star of the contest was Billy Kummer, formerly a Central league star, who made 22 points for Jeannette. Lineup:

Jeannette—50		Charleroi—26
Kummer	F	Stark
Houser	F	Brickly
Cook	C	Brown
Davis	G	Burk
Good	G	Sorce

Substitutions—For Jeannette, Carson for Houser, Kelly for Cook. Field goals—For Jeannette, Kummer 7, Davis 1, Good 3. For Charleroi, Stark 5, Brickly 2, Sorce. Foul goals—Kummer 18 out of 21, Brickly 10 out of 16. Referee—McGrane. Scorer—Moss. Timer—Russell.

Character Not Admired by Women.

Nothing displeases women more than an austere and self-contained character. They see that they have no hold upon it; its dignity awes them, its pride rebels, its preoccupations keep them aloof.—Hippolyte A. Taine.

Pertinent Question.

Mistress—"Jane, we are going to have company for dinner, and I want to speak to you about the cooking." Maid—"Yessum; are they your relatives or your husband's?"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

If You

are troubled with heartburn, gases and a distressed feeling after eating take a Rexall Dyspepsia Tablet before and after each meal and you will obtain prompt relief. Sold only by us, 25c

Carroll's Drug Store.

LONG RECORDS OF SERVICE

English Firm Has Fifty Workpeople Who Have Been In Their Employ More Than Fifty Years.

It is hard for Canadians, born and bred in a country where opportunity and incentive to change are almost ever present, to realize completely the conditions that obtain in older countries where employment is not so plentiful that a man can afford to leave a firm with which he has secured a position, remarks the Winnipeg Tribune. Some knowledge of the situation may be gained, however, from the facts contained in a letter sent to the London Mail by the manager of a famous biscuit firm. The letter dealing with the periods of employment of the various members of the staff says:

"We have on our books 50 workpeople who have each completed more than fifty years of continuous employment with us, as follows:

"One over 60 years, eight over 57 years, two over 55 years, 13 over 54 years, 15 over 51 years, two over 50 years. Total, 50.

"Of our clerical staff:

"One man has completed 56 years with us.

"One man has completed 54 years with us.

"One man has completed 52 years with us.

"Among our factory workpeople and our clerical staff combined we have exactly 1,000 men who have each completed at least 30 years' continuous service with us. They range from 30 to nearly 50 years of service."

JUST THE SAME KIND OF GIRL

Modern Maid, in All Essentials, Is a Worthy Copy of Her Mother and Grandmother.

Every now and again somebody asks, in print, this question: "What has become of the old-fashioned girl that helped her mother wash the dishes?" Probably the same question has been asked since the time of Noah and will be asked until the end.

Mary Lyon, when she provided for the establishment of Mount Holyoke college for girls, stipulated that all the household work in it should be done by the students. That rule was enforced rigidly up to a recent date, when the directors and faculty, feeling that the practice might have become outworn, made the domestic tasks of the institution optional for the undergraduates.

But when the girls of Mount Holyoke were requested to announce their wishes on the subject, 748 of the 800 elected to continue in the tasks of sweeping corridors, washing dishes, setting tables and making up beds.

There is no need to worry about the American girl, even if she does wear gowns the sight of which seems to preclude all idea of work on her part. She isn't saying much about it, but she is in all essentials the same kind of girl our mothers and grandmothers were.

How to Kill Flies.

To clear rooms of flies carbolic acid may be used as follows: Heat a shovel or any similar article and drop thereon twenty drops of carbolic acid. The vapor kills the flies.

A cheap and perfectly reliable fly poison, one which is not dangerous to human life, is bichromate of potash in solution. Dissolve one dram, which can be bought at any drug store, in two ounces of water, and add a little sugar. Put some of this solution in shallow dishes and distribute them about the house.

Sticky flypaper traps and liquid poisons are among the things to use in killing flies, but the latest, cheapest and best is a solution of formalin or formaldehyde in water. A spoonful of this liquid put into a quarter of a pint of water and exposed in the room will be enough to kill all the flies.

To clear the room quickly where there are many flies, burn pyrethrum powder in the room. This stupefies the flies, when they may be swept up and buried.

If there are any flies in the dining-room of your hotel, restaurant or boarding house, complain to the proprietor that the premises are not clean.

Bobcat Pays for License.

James Frame, a six-foot mountaineer from London, thirty miles southeast of Eugene, brought to Eugene a bobcat pelt and a bride.

He exchanged the bobcat for a marriage license and exchanged the license for a wife. He returned with a wife to surprise his friends at London.

The bounty on bobcats is only $2, and the cost of the marriage license is $3, so Frame had to throw in $1 "to boot" to effect the exchange in the county clerk's office, but he will get the dollar back by filing a claim with the secretary of state for his special state bounty.—Eugene (Ore.) dispatch to Portland Oregonian.

Rest Rooms Out of Date.

"Have you a rest room in your establishment?" "We used to have them in the old days," said the manager of the department store, "but there has been no demand for such things for many months. We have turned all our rest rooms into tango parlors."

Filial Solicitude.

"Mr. Smith, are water wagons very high?"

"I don't know, Tommy. Why do you want to know?"

"'Cause my papa fell off one last night and got a black eye."

CHOCOLATE PLANT IS NATIVE

Has Been Cultivated in Many Countries, But it Undoubtedly Originated in America.

The chocolate plant is a native of America. When first introduced into Europe chocolate was used only as a luxury, but it speedily advanced in popular esteem. It is now cultivated in countries far from its original home. The chocolate plant, as well as tea and coffee, has been cultivated from time immemorial. Chocolate as a beverage rapidly made its way in Europe, beginning in Spain, whither it was first brought.

The seeds of the chocolate plant are in pods. In preparing the seeds for market there has been but little change since early times. First the seeds are allowed to ferment, and thus they lose the slight bitterness which they possess when fresh. Then they are carefully dried, and in this condition they stand transparent. In manufacturing the seeds or beans are roasted, by which process the shell of the seed becomes detachable from the kernel, which is the part used. Next the roasted kernels are ground.

In early times the Mexicans used the flat stones on which their maize was ground for the grinding of the roasted seeds of chocolate. Chocolate consists of the roasted, shelled and ground seeds. Sweet chocolate is the same with the addition of sugar and flavoring extracts. Cocoa consists of the roasted and ground seeds from which the oil has been removed. Experiments have shown that if the seeds are rightly treated from the first to the last stage of manufacture no objection can be urged against the beverage produced from them. It is of importance that these seeds should be grown and selected with the greatest care and should, after reaching the factory, receive the most careful and skillful treatment.—Harper's Weekly.

FOR UNIFORM ROAD LAWS

Canada to Join Hands With the United States if Premier Borden Approves the Idea.

Canada will be represented with the United States in an endeavor to obtain uniform laws pertaining to road building, if the proposition meets the approval of Premier Borden, according to an announcement made at the American Road congress by A. W. Campbell, deputy minister of railways and canals for the Canadian government. Mr. Campbell said that he would use his influence in urging the premier to consent to the appointment of a committee to confer with a committee representing the American Highway association and the American Bar association to evolve a plan for uniform road laws.

"I realize that in Canada, as well as throughout the United States, we have 49 varieties of road laws for every province," said Mr. Campbell. "This tends to retard real road work, and I heartily indorse any plan that would bring about practcially the same laws for both the United States and Canada relative to good roads."

London to Have New Lord Mayor.

Though he does not assume office till November 9, the election of the lord mayor of London, England, the successor of the fabled Dick Whittington, and other historic magistrates, takes place this month. Already it is announced that the choice of the liverymen, the members of the city companies, who elect the lord mayor, has fallen upon Sir Thomas Vansittart Bowater, who is the head of a large firm of paper merchants. Sir Vansittart, as he is popularly called, has been a common councilman since 1899. He was high sheriff of London in 1905-6, when he assisted the lord mayor of the day, Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, to entertain the late King George of Greece at the Guildhall, and to welcome King George and Queen Mary, at that time prince and princess of Wales, on their return home from India. Sir Vansittart, during his year of office, made civic visits to Milan and Rome, when he was honored with an audience by the king of Italy.

Profitable Bunko Scheme.

Among the extraordinary frauds which have been perpetrated was one put into operation by a company of schemers who told a confiding public that many fortunes were to be made by importing into England compressed dried grapes from Spain, Italy and elsewhere, then saturating them with good English water, and making wine from them. It was stated in the prospectus that dried grapes could be imported at a much cheaper rate than wine, and that it was possible to produce an equal quantity of wine of equal quality to that made abroad. Thousands of pounds were subscribed by the British public, who firmly believed in the idea until the scheme collapsed.

Middle Verse of Bible.

The middle verse of the Bible is the eighth verse of the 118th Psalm. The twenty-first verse of the seventh chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet except the letter j. The longest verse is the ninth verse of the eighth chapter of Esther. The shortest verse is the ninth verse of the eleventh chapter of St. John.

In the Wrong Shop.

An old gentleman walked up to the pretty girl attendant at the counting room of a daily newspaper office and said: "Miss, I would like to get copies of your paper for a week back."

"You had better get a porous plaster," she abstractedly replied. "You get them just across the street."

Library Without Light.

The great national library of France, the Bibliotheque Nationale, in Paris, has a splendid site, 44 miles of shelves and 3,000,000 volumes to fill them, but in the winter that vast store of learning and intellectual delight is nearly useless, because the library has no artificial light, and its books are issued to readers and students only in the middle of the short days.

National and State Banks.

National banks may loan money on approved security, but they are prohibited from loaning money upon real estate or upon the security of their own stock, and from making accommodation loans to any person, company, corporation or firm to an amount exceeding one-tenth part of their capital. State banks and private banks may loan money upon real estate.

Removing Stains.

Paint stains are easily removed when they are fresh, but they are not generally discovered until they are dried. To remove wet paint from white fabric wash it with soap and water and then boil it with kerosene in the water. The rub the stain between the hands with soap and hot water. By this time the stain should be gone. Rinse in several waters.

Mixed Metaphor.

One day while caressing her little three-year-old daughter, a mother called her "My little comfort." A few evenings later, when callers were present, she gathered the little one up in her arms, but without further attention. Presently, feeling neglected, she looked up into her mother's face and asked: "Mamma, is I your little blanket?"

Appropriate Decoration.

"Why do politicians wear high hats and frock coats?" asked the person who makes trivial inquiries. "Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "the high hat and the frock coat constitute the appropriate attire for occasions both of mourning and congratulation. And every election makes a politician feel as if he were going to a funeral or a wedding."

First American Flag.

The first American flag of the present stars and stripes pattern was hoisted over Ft. Schuyler, then a military post on the site of the present village of Rome, Oneida county, New York. At that time the flag had only thirteen stars, but the stripes were the same in number as now, thirteen.

Inference Obvious.

Reggie (over on a visit)—"Do you know, old chap, I think that vulgah fellow over there insulted me?" American Friend—"You think so? What did he say?" Reggie—"Why, he suggested in a very rude manner that when I die I bequeath my head to a collar-button factory."

Why He Quit Working.

Woman (lecturing tramp)—"You should work, if only to set a good example to others." Tramp—"I did that once, mum, an' the poor feller wot took the example worked so hard he died er nervous prostration."

Wood Pulp Sponges.

Treated with chloride of zinc, wood pulp forms a viscous mass. When salt is added and the mixture has been rinsed with alcohol and compressed a fair imitation of a sponge results—Harper's Weekly.

Slight Formality.

"Do you think the office ought to seek the man?" "Yes," replied the willing patriot; "although of course it may be necessary for the man to leave his address with the head of a department."

Her Diploma.

"She says she went abroad to finish her education. I wonder if she learned much." "She told me she had six new ways to fix her hair."—Judge.

Willie's Advice.

"You'd better eat slow," said Willie to the clergyman who was dining with the family. "Mamma never gives more'n one piece of pie."

Real Meaning of Phrase.

When a person says "I am terribly misunderstood" it generally means that somebody has become thoroughly wise to him.

Play With Spirit.

Figg—Shakespeare is immortal. I consider "Hamlet" a play for all time. Fogg—That's so; it will never give up the ghost.

The Family Horse.

A family horse never seems to be going anywhere in particular until it is going home.—Maryville Tribune.

Daily Thought.

After all, our worst misfortunes never happen, and most miseries lie in the anticipation.—Balzac.

Can Generally Find Company.

The man who can make others laugh is seldom permitted to go lonesome.

For Men and Boys

PRICES REDUCED ON CLOTHING

Clearance prices on men's, young men's and boys' suits, overcoats, furnishings. Not sensational, but good healthy reductions, on quality merchandise, that means substantial savings to you. Give us a chance to show you

Notice the cut prices on Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats.

$10.00	Suits	and	Overcoats,	now	$ 7.50
12.00	"	"	"	"	8.50
15.00	"	"	"	"	9.75
18.00	"	"	"	"	13.75
20.00	"	"	"	"	14.50
22.00	"	"	"	"	16.50
25.00	"	"	"	"	16.50

20 Per Cent Off All Suit Cases, Bags and Trunks

Men's $3.00	Hats	$2.25
" 2.50	"	1.48
" 2.00	"	1.48
Men's and Boys' $1.50	Hats	1.15
" " "	$1 & $1.25 Soft Hats	79c
" " "	$1 Caps	79c
One lot 50c Caps		39c
Men's Heavy Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers		39c
One lot $1.50 Wool Underwear		$1.15
One lot $1.00 Wool Underwear		75c
Men's $1.00 Flannelette Night Shirts		79c

For the Little Fellow Suits and Overcoats at Cut Prices

$ 2.50	Suits	and	Overcoats		$1.98
3.00	"	"	"		2.25
3.50	"	"	"		2.50
4.00	"	"	"		3.00
5.00	"	"	"		3.75
6.00	"	"	"		4.25
7.00	"	"	"		5.25
8.00	"	"	"		5.75
10.00	"	"	"		7.00

Clearance Prices on Men's Dress Pants

$2.50	Dress	Pants	$1.75
3.00	"	"	2.25
3.50	"	"	2.50
4.00	"	"	2.98
5.00	"	"	3.75

Bargains in Boys' Short Pants

50c	Pants,	now	39c
75c	"	"	59c
$1.00	"	"	79c
1.25	"	"	89c
1.50	"	"	$1.19

DON'T FORGET OUR ANNUAL SHIRT SALE

All the shirts in our entire stock reduced. Everything must go—all dress shirts, flannel shirts and work shirts—nothing reserved.

$2.00 and $1.50 Dress Shirts $1.15 $1.25 and $1.00 Dress Shirts 79c
50c Dress Shirts 39c

SPECIAL---One special lot of "Ninety Square Percale" Dress Shirts, $1 values, at the special price of 69c. Don't forget to see these shirts.

$3.00 Flannel Shirts $2.25 $2.50 Flannel Shirts $1.75 $2.00 Flannel Shirts $1.39
$1.50 Flannel Shirts $1.15 $1.00 Flannel Shirts 79c
One lot of Men's $1.00 Work Shirts at 69c
Men's Work Shirts in Blue-Bell and Amoskeag Chambrays, black and white stripe and black Sateen, 50c values at 39c

BERRYMAN'S

NORTH CHARLEROI

Miss Sara Pierce of East Liverpool, Ohio is visiting her sister, Mrs. Richard Burke.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wennertson, Miss Floro Ricciotti and Charles Richard of McKeesport were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Darmour.

Mrs. B. W. Boyer was in Donora Friday.

Mrs. John Nichols of McKeesport visited her daughter Mrs. George Gillus over Sunuday.

Miss Katherine Meechum of Brownsville visited her sister Mrs. J. I. Cope Sunday.

Edward Newell called on friends in Belle Vernon Sunday evening.

Miss Minnie Hogan visited relatives at Maple Creek Sunday.

Miss Margaret Johnson of Fayette City spent Sunday with her sister Mrs. Charles Carson.

Gordon Vanderslice and brother George of Monongahela spent Sunday with John Hogan.

Clell Baldwin of Donora was the guest of his sister Mrs. George Dennis.

Little Emma Waltz is on the sick list.

Simeon Henderson of McKeesport was the Sunday guest of Samuel Cheshure.

Miss Anna Kramer returned to her home in Millsboro after visiting her brother P. E. Krahmer.

Mrs. P. E. Krahmer entertained the home department and Willing Worker's Bible class of North Charleroi Friday evening.

Miss Ida Reed of Maple Creek was the guest of Mrs. John Hogan.

Mrs. John Pineyerd returned home after spending several days in Pittsburg.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Jacobs a son Saturday, Jan. 16.

Mrs. H. A. Phillips of Pittsburg and Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Paxton of California were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Paxton.

Miss Eva Cope and brothers William and Frederon of VanVoorhis were guests of their cousin Madeline, Edith and Clara Cope.

Misses Mabyl Allen and Ida Davidson of Belle Vernon were Sunday guests of Miss Mary Davis.

L. Coven, L. Cooper, George Masters and Park Wilson were in Fayette City.

Rev. Richard Baldwin of Sharon is visiting Samuel Gaskill.

L. Coven is in Cokeburg.

Rev. John Carlisle was in Finleyville.

Miss Rebecca Allison has returned from a visit in Donora.

She is a Wise Woman.

Who recognizes in the tell-tale symptoms such as backache, headaches, dragging sensations, nervousness and irritability the true cause and relies on Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore her to a healthy normal condition. For forty years this root and herb remedy has been pre-eminently successful in controlling the disease of women. Merit alone could have stood such a test of time. Adv

MAIL ADVERTISING PAYS

How often does Pay Day Come?

Not how much you earn but how much you save, is the all-important question to the wage-earner—"Little and often fills the purse"—and the more frequent your pay day the more you should save.

A most commendable practice for the bread-winner of today is to deposit a portion of his weekly or monthly wages in a savings account—it provides a competency for old age and relief for a rainy day.

Bring your savings to this bank where you will get 4 per cent interest.

BANK OF CHARLEROI, Charleroi, Pa.
Resources over $1,700,000.00

GREAT ENTHUSIASM PREVAILS

Continued from page one.

Fayette county, who was sick at the time the house organized was sworn in. The house adjourned until 11:15 o'clock Tuesdsay morning.

In the senate the following committee chairmanship have been assigned Corporations and executive nominations, William E. Crow, Fayette; elections, James P. McNichol, Philadelphia; law and order, Samuel Salus, Philadelphia; municipal affairs, E. H. Vare, Philadelphia; finance, W. C. Sproul, Delaware; judiciary general Henry C. Clark, Erie; judiciary special, Charles A. Snyder, Schuylkill; appropriations, C. J. Buckman, Bucks; mines and mining, L. M. Kurtz, Jefferson.

ST. JEROME'S FIVE WINS · FORM ALLENPORT FIVE

Score in Interesting Contest on Lyceum Floor is 39 to 15—Team Work of Locals is Feature.

The St. Jeromes' Lyceums defeated the Allenport Crescents in a fast and well played game on the Lyceum floor Monday night by the score of 39 to 15. The feature of the game was the team work of the Lyceum five and the shooting of Schieler who aided 9 field goals. The line-up:

St. Jerome's—39		Allenport—15
Schieler	F	Wolfe
Protin	F	L. Phillips
Lentz	C	W. Phillips
Messonier	G	Tippins
Ludwig	G	Delmar

Substitutes—Cornel for Protin. Field goals—Schieler 9, Messonier 3, Ludwig 3, Lentz, Wolfe 2, L. Phillips 2, W. Phillips 3. Fouls—Schieler 3 out of 11, L. Phillips 1 out of 2. Referee—Oates.

Yes—We Have It

And we honestly believe that

Rexall "93" Hair Tonic

is the best hair tonic on the market—50c a bottle. Sold only by us.
Carroll's Drug Store.

HOPE FOR WOMEN OF FIFTY

Time When She Should Be Philosophical and Prepared for Wise Old Age.

There are people today asking with all appearance of sincerity what a woman of fifty or more can do. Their confining work in the home, say these observers, is done. A common suggestion is that they be utilized in politics. This suggestion has its comical side, Miss Tarbell declares. A person who has nothing to do after fifty years of life in a business as many sided and demanding as that of a woman can hardly be expected to be worth much in a business as complicated and uncertain as politics and for which she had had no training. The notion that the woman's business is ended at fifty or sixty is fantastic in the extreme. It only ends there if she has been blind to the meaning of her own experiences; if she has never gone below the surface of her task—never seen in it anything but physical duties; has sensed none of its intimate relations to the community, none of its obligations toward those who have left her, none of those toward the oncoming generations. If it ends there she has failed to realize, too, the tremendous importance to all those who belong in her circle or who touch it of what she makes of herself, or her personal achievement.

A woman of fifty or sixty who has succeeded has come to a point of sound philosophy and serenity which is of the utmost value in the mental and spiritual development of the group to which she belongs. Life at every one of its seven stages has its peculiar harrowing experiences—hope mingles with uncertainty in youth; fear and struggle characterize early manhood; disillusionment, the question whether it is worth while, fill the years from forty to fifty, but resolute grappling with each period brings one out almost inevitably into a fine serene certainty which cannot but have its effect on those who are younger. Ripe old age—cheerful, useful, and understanding—is one of the finest influences in the world. We hang Rembrandt's or Whistler's picture of his mother on our walls that we may feel its quieting hand, the sense of peace and achievement which the picture carries. We have no better illustration of the meaning of old age.—American Magazine.

TRIUMPH OF GERMAN CHEMIST

Dr. Von Bolton Has Succeeded in Making Diamonds From Illuminating Gas.

Dr. W. Von Bolton has been trying to grow diamonds. At a recent congress of the German Bunsen society he described the decomposition of illuminating gas under the action of sodium amalgam, which precipitated the carbon in the form of black coal and, it seemed, of diamonds, but these were in too small quantity to permit of analysis. Dr. Bolton determined to obtain a greater quantity by making diamonds grow on some mother substance.

The Scientific American says he placed 50 grams of 14 per cent. sodium amalgam in a long testing tube, and coated the upper layer with a diluted water-glass solution, over which he spread amorphous diamond powder. The tube was kept at a temperature of 100 degrees centigrade in a water bath, after which a slow current of moistened illuminating gas was introduced. The amalgam was allowed to give off its mercury vapor for one month, when very little black carbon had been separated, but on the layer covered with diamond powder many particles of high brilliancy were found.

The contents of the tube were boiled in a platinum crucible with a mixture of fluoric and sulphuric acids. The microscope revealed that the amorphous powder had been converted into brilliant crystals, true diamonds, still too small, however, to allow of analysis.

New Use of the Banana.

"There are now in Jamaica six factories manufacturing banana figs, chips, meal and flour," said James McC. Harris of Boston, who recently returned from Jamaica. "During the seasons at which the fruit is cheapest all of these plants are run at their maximum capacity. The methods of drying the fruit are different in different plants, though all resort, I believe, to a hot air process. It takes about 400 to 500 pounds of the fruit to manufacture 100 pounds of meal.

"The banana fig is as palatable as the natural fig and resembles it closely in color. It has replaced the natural fig in many markets in which it has been introduced. The chips are sold primarily for breakfast foods, being made into a porridge. Several of the manufacturers, who deal in the European markets, ship the chips to their mills in those European cities and have it ground into meal there. Grist mills, the same kind used for manufacturing meal from corn, are used."

Trust Father.

"Well, what do you think of things?" inquired father as the 'bus drove away from the station.

"This scenery ain't what I expected," complained mother.

"I don't believe that mountain is half as high as the booklet claimed," declared sister.

"That sunset ain't up to the standard," was brother's comment.

"Go slow, folks," counseled father. "If the meals and the beds come up to the booklet we won't kick."

PROPER COURSE IN READING

Systematic Selection, With a Purpose, Is About the Only Way to Attain Results.

A book, an apple, and a blazing fire. What more can the heart of man desire?"

Pretty near solid comfort isn't it? Especially if the fire burns without smoking, the apple is ripe and juicy, and the book is of the right kind. For the book is the most important part of the combination.

In planning your reading for the long winter months, it is a good thing to have some definite idea in mind—some particular line along which you would like to add to your store of information. It may be history, biography, science or farming. It may be that you would like to know more about animals, or bug or birds. If you take pains to plan your course of reading carefully, you may in a few months' spare time accomplish a great deal.

Suppose for example, that you are principally interested in birds. There are enough books, magazines and other literature devoted to these pretty, feathered friends so that it will be easy to find material for the whole winter's work on this one subject.

Of course you should make notes as you go along. In this way you can save for future reference any scraps of information that you may glean from the sources at your command and you will find, in a short time, that you have accumulated a vast fund of definite knowledge on the subject.

For convenience you may divide your notebook into several sections under such headings as follows:

1. Classes of birds. 2. Their nests and nesting-places. 3. Their habits and food. 4. Description and classification of common birds. 5. Birds that are rare or extinct. 6. Miscellaneous notes and anecdotes.

Any subject may be divided in a similar style. By following some such methods one is enabled to put knowledge into definite shape, which helps one to remember and make use of vastly more than when it is left a mere jumble of odds and ends.

One need not—in fact should not—confine reading to only the one central subject. Good literature of any kind should be mixed in for the sake of variety. Every boy and girl should acquaint themselves with the great writers of prose and poetry, both of our own and of former times. The boy and girl in the country have no better time for this purpose than the stormy days and long evenings of winter.

Competition Defined.

In deciding that a retail oil dealer in Iowa may recover damages from the Standard Oil company for going into the retail trade in competition with the plaintiff with malicious intent to drive him out of business because he quit buying his supply from the defendant and got it elsewhere, the supreme court of Iowa says in Dunshee vs. the Standard Oil company:

"Men have the right to engage in lawful competition, and though the competition may have the effect of driving another out of business, if the competition is lawful no action arises though injury resulted from the competition. Where there is lawful competition for gain, for supremacy in business, for the legitimate control of business, even though the purpose and effect of the competition is to drive from business competitors, yet if the competition is lawful and carried on in a lawful way no action will lie. There is a difference between lawful competition and simulated competition carried on with the sole purpose and intent not of profit and gain, but of maliciously injuring others engaged in that particular business."

Uses for Old Newspapers.

How many housekeepers know the value of old newspapers? They are excellent for many things.

Spread on the kitchen table they catch crumbs and can be renewed at every meal. Crumpled in the hand they polish stoves and remove superfluous grease and dirt on the stove and on cooking utensils before they are washed.

Placed between quilts they keep the bed warm. Put in the soles of shoes they keep the feet warm. Placed across the chest they keep the body warm.

Packed around woollens they act as a moth preventer. A firm is now making paper quilts. These can be made at home by using newspapers for filling and making the outside of the best grade of crinkled tissue paper. A serviceable and pretty quilt can be made of white tissue paper with a floral design. It lasts one season and a fresh one can be made the next summer.

Whooping Cough Caused by Germ.

That whooping cough is caused by the bacillus pertussis, discovered by Drs. Bordet and Gengou, has now at last been proved beyond a doubt. "Masses of minute bacilli infest the epithelial cells lining the windpipe and tubes that lead to the lungs. Their action is chiefly mechanical: they interfere with the normal movements of the cilia by sticking them together; in this way the germs furnish a continual irritation, which results in the symptoms peculiar to the disease." Drs. Mallory and Horner now announce the results of experiments upon puppies. They infected these animals by injecting the sputum of whooping cough patients into their noses and throats. Six weeks later the lesion characteristic of the disease was found in their windpipes. Normal puppies that associated with them caught the disease.

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Flicking were in Pitsburg Tuesday.

Mrs. J. B. Tussing of Washington avenue was a Pittsburg visitor Tuesday.

C. R. Newcomer was a caller Uniontown Tuesday.

Rev. G. G. Kerr of Canonsburg was a visitor in Charleroi Monday.

Harry L. Barnhart was a Pittsburg visitor Tuesday.

Mrs. John J. Oates and Miss Winifred Oates are attending the funeral of David Jones at Canonsburg.

William Guest and family are moving from Charleroi to Butler.

Mrs. George W. Wagner of McKean avenue was a Pittsburg visitor Tuesday.

Myford Buys Hotel.

George Myford has purchased the Monessen hotel at Monessen from Leonard Dorr, pending a transfer of the license.

SETBACK FOR THE OPTIMIST

According to Pessimist, He Had Failed Utterly to See Things in Their Proper Light.

"Look at this, will you?" exclaimed the cheerful real estate man. "In this paper there is a record of eighty-seven marriage licenses issued yesterday."

"Well, what of it?" said his partner, the pessimist of the firm.

"What of it?" echoed the other. "Can't you see? Those eighty-seven marriage licenses mean eighty-seven marriages. The eighty-seven marriages will lead to eighty-seven inquiries for houses, flats, or at least eligible apartments. It's bound to stimulate business in our line and we'll get our share."

"That doesn't follow at all. Those eighty-seven licenses represent 174 persons, don't they?"

"Yes."

"Probably all adults?"

"Undoubtedly. What of it?"

"Nothing," growled the pessimist; "except that 174 persons who have hitherto occupied 174 apartments will hereafter occupy eighty-seven, and that ain't helping our business any. You make me tired."

Scientific Gardening in England.

By the use of French gardening methods, relying largely upon hotbeds and glass jars in the colder months, single acres of ground near London are being made to yield from $2,400 to $3,000 in vegetables annually. There is a product to market throughout the year. Melons, little grown in England, are forced by a steady temperature of 90 degrees, generated by manure.

Fossils in Profusion.

Dr. Robert Broom of London, in a recent lecture, says the oldest known fossils are 18,000,000 years old. Wait, please—it isn't necessary to inquire too closely into the reasons on which Dr. Broom bases his belief in this matter, nor to kick up any dispute about the question. But it is safe to say that in every town and community, there are fossils far from 18,000,000 years old. They are persons who walk about and hold converse with their neighbors and are hopelessly out of touch with affairs. They are opposed to everything that savors of either newness or action. They have tired of activity. Yet they persist in hanging around on the outskirts of activity. What is to be done with them? Oh, the natural way is to get huffy and to call them fossils, boneheads and all that sort of thing. But there is another way to dispose of them. Let them have their say. Then exercise the function of forgetfulness and let the chariot roll on.—Detroit Free Press.

Dangerous Hiccoughs.

Two unusual cases of suffering through hiccoughs are reported. In one, a man had an attack of hiccoughs which lasted for nine days before he obtained relief. A little girl had a much worse attack, which lasted between three and four months, and was the result of a fright. Doctors had been unable to end the paroxysms, and many times it was thought the child would die. She had wasted away alarmingly, and hope for her recovery was abandoned. But a short time ago she had a violent attack of coughing. Her mother gave her cold tea and lemon. The coughing stopped. Everybody waited anxiously expecting the hiccoughing to return. But it did not.

CLASSIFIED!

WANTED—Three or four agents of either sex in Charleroi. Something entirely new. A demonstration means a sale. Adress "M V" Mail. 16716

Delicate Children

usually only need a food tonic to make them strong and healthy

Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion

Con'd. the Hypophosphites

is not only the best food tonic but is pleasant to take. Sold only by us.
Carroll's Drug Store.

THY ADDRESS F NEW GOVERNOR

mbaugh Takes Direct Stand For His Platform Reforms.

GLARES FOR LOCAL OPTION

es Much Attention to State Highays. Education, Labor, Farm and Municipal Topics—Says We Now Have Too Many Laws—Asks Legislature to Pass a Workmen's Compensation Law.

Harrisburg, Jan. 16.—As soon as Vernor Brumbaugh took the oath office today he delivered the following inaugural address:

Fellow Citizens of Pennsylvania:

"In assuming the duties of the office which you have elected me, I am mbled and steadied by the greatss of the obligation imposed and e abiding conviction that I can do y duty only when aided and guided the Divine. In his name and for s people I enter upon this new field endeavor. Fortunate, indeed, are e that our commonwealth is enjoyg today the blessings of peace and e inheritance of a worthy record rough successive administrations of s public affairs. To add an additional apter to an already honorable reord is my earnest desire. To this end solicit your active co-operation and our unselfish support. This commonealth and the colony from which it rew have a record of achievement so plendid that we may take an honest ride in maintaining its traditions, in dvancing its interests, in publishing its virtues, in resenting its assailants nd in proclaiming our happy lot that we are Pennsylvanians.

"Throughout the campaign I stood quarely upon my platform pledges, nd was elected because the people believed I would use my utmost endeavor to secure legal enactments embodying these declarations. I shall assuredly do so. When 590,700 voters of this great commonwealth give us a commission, they have a right to demand its fulfillment. A voice so potential is a command to the legislature and the executive which, if wise, both shall surely heed. If we give the people the laws they have demanded and we have promised, we shall perform a distinctly valuable service to the commonwealth. If we fail to do this we must bear the consequences. I pledge myself to an unselfish service to the whole people of Pennsylvania, and ask your aid and active support both in securing good laws and in enforcing those now on the statute books.

"We have been over-lawed. We have gone too far upon the theory that legislation is the cure of our social, economic and political ills. We have actually made legal criminals when, as a matter of duty, we should have addressed ourselves to the vastly more worthy task of educating our people into an increasing love for liberty, respect for law and devotion to our American civilization. We should never make a law that in its operation will work harm to the many and good only to the selfish or potential few. It is the business of our government to make it easy to do right and difficult to do wrong. We need few additional laws. We could well afford to repeal many more than we enact. I trust, therefore, that we may all plan together to reduce enactments to a minimum, to reject all laws that do not hold the assurance of good to the many and so facilitate legislation as to give to the people the few vital enactments they need and deserve. As speedily as may be, this we should do, and when this is done the legislature should adjourn.

"For the moral and the economic welfare of our people we must all stand surely and steadily. Our laws should be not only regulators of procedure, but educators of the public conscience. Our great assets are not material, but spiritual. A government that enriches life and widens a people's vision will endure. No other is worthy of the name. If we address ourselves anew to this holy experiment we shall easily add unto it all essential material good.

"I am not unmindful that the quality of administration is the first concern and duty of the governor. This I shall keep daily in mind. But I also submit that it is vital to the welfare of the people that the laws administered be of the sort that will ensure to our people peace, safety and happiness. To secure such laws and no others is my duty quite as much as it is your duty. I take this occasion to urge upon you the importance of certain well-defined wishes and admitted needs of our people.

Local Option.

"I urge upon you, gentlemen of the legislature, the enactment of a county local option law. The people of this commonwealth have a perfect right to decide for themselves as to whether or not intoxicating liquors shall be sold in their several counties. This issue is before you. You must meet it, and meet it openly and fairly. I gave solemn assurance to the people that I favored such a law. Your governor now asks you to join with him in its enactment. Every consideration of moment favors such procedure. The sooner we do so the better. Let this vexed question be taken from partisan control and given directly to the people. They will solve it better than we can. The selection of judges in the several districts should no longer hinge upon this question. It has already worked harm to the judiciary and has lessened the regard of our people for the integrity and capacity of the final legal guardians of the people's sacred rights. It is a dominant issue in the public mind. The party that has given this great state its industrial and educational development has now the sacred opportunity of giving the state a great moral uplift. I trust we shall not fail the people on this issue. I repeat I am unequivocally for county local option.

Highways.

"The people who are the producers in Pennsylvania have a perfect right to insist upon better transportation facilities, both by land and by water. We add substantial good to our people when we make it easy to transport a maximum load at a minimum cost from farm and factory to the best markets and market stations. Four years ago, under the apprehension that the people would approve a $50,000,000 loan for roads, the state took over more than 9000 miles of highways. To this, at the last session of the legislature, additions were made. We now have under state control 10,200 miles of highways. The loan was not approved. The roads were taken over. This was a mistake. The current revenues will not properly care for these roads. They are becoming increasingly unsatisfactory. Unless largely increased revenues are provided it would be wise to admit this mistake and begin again upon the road problem. We must have now a road policy that will meet reasonable acceptance and permit of a continuous treatment for many years to come. The people need, and must have at once, better transportation facilities.

"The state should find revenues adequate to the construction of a few great highways, routed between the great centers of population. These should be well built, and when built placed under the care of capable supervisors, whose duty it should be to keep them daily in good repair. It is sheer folly to construct a costly road and, unsupervised, allow it to deteriorate. These supervisors should be licensed road-keepers and not political accidents. Unless a man knows how to repair a road and is willing to put his knowledge to use, he ought never to receive appointment and pay from the state.

"We also need state-aided roads. These may perhaps be worked out on the county unit plan. The county, with power to collect from each political sub-division its quota of road taxes, should receive an equal sum from the commonwealth. The money thus secured should be expended pro rata by the county upon the roads of the several townships. The routes should be as far as possible those connecting county seats, and the plans and perhaps all, surely part, of the supervision of construction be approved and supplied by the state. The people should know all the while what is being done and what expense is involved. A good highway is not only a public necessity, but an actually attainable good for our people.

"The state has now many miles of privately owned roads. These are maintained: some well, some badly, by the tees exacted from the users. These should be acquired and made a part of the public road system of the state. It is no credit to us that toll roads, once a blessing, now an irritation, should continue to exist in Pennsylvania.

"So vital is this matter and so imminent is the demand that I urge you to reduce your appropriations in other directions as far as possible in order to give the highways the largest possible appropriations.

Civil Service.

"The public service should be as efficient and economical as private service. I believe in and would approve a sane and practical state civil service.

Education.

"Under the school code our schools have made commendable progress. With few exceptions the provisions of that code are so essentially wise that they should not be changed. Your state board of education, to whom the law delegates the duty of suggesting such school legislation as should be enacted, will in due time advise you concerning the laws, if any, that would increase the efficiency of our schools. I commend their findings to you. As the number of pupils to be educated increases the appropriations should increase. More attention must be given to vocational education. We have the largest number of farmers of any state in the Union. Surely agriculture should command greater attention in our schools. I favor the creation of many rural high schools in which both boys and girls may be taught how to earn on the farm and in the home an honest livelihood. An education that does not increase the size of the loaf on the family table is scarcely worth the attention of our people. All education, no matter how liberal and cultural, should be so imparted as to make it usable. The facilities for training teachers should be improved, better supervision provided and higher education encouraged. But the emphasis of the state's concern should rest upon the schools of the many — the great common school so dear to our people and so essential to their welfare. We need a greatly enlarged permanent school fund. Universal education is the best safeguard of our liberties, and money devoted to right education is the state's best investment.

Woman Suffrage.

"The resolution passed by the last legislature submitting an amendment to the constitution providing for woman suffrage should be re-enacted and the voters allowed to determine for themselves whether or not women shall vote in Pennsylvania.

Appropriations to Charity.

"Pennsylvania leads all states in its support of dependents. Its record should be maintained. But there is neither sense nor justice in unstudied appropriations to our many charitable institutions and agencies. These constitute important and wholly worthy objects of public concern and support. The legislature should know from competent authority their real needs and should follow such knowledge in making its appropriations. Moreover, the bounty of the state should never exceed the assured income of the state. It should not again occur that the obligation of lessening this bounty should be placed upon the executive.

"It may be that some wiser and surer method can be devised to ensure these funds doing the greatest good and reaching directly the institutions and agencies whose service is best or most needed. Surely the supervision of the state would follow absolutely its gifts. The state can afford to be generous only when it is just.

Labor and Its Claims.

"The people who toil are among the choice assets of our commonwealth. For their protection, their comfort, their advancement, their happiness, we are all securely pledged. I shall welcome any laws that promote these essentially wise ends. We must enact a fair and certain workmen's compensation act. Its provisions should secure reasonable compensation to those who in their daily toil suffer from accident or disease. It should assuredly make for the prevention of accidents. This compensation should be guaranteed. The funds for its prompt payment should be counted among the costs of production. In scope it should not include labor upon the farm nor domestic service. Great care should be exercised to see that the law be drawn in strict compliance with constitutional limitations. The present liability act needs amendment to the end that it may be in full accord with the above proposed act and that both alike may guarantee to our workers the certain and speedy relief they merit and should have.

"Our child labor laws are inadequate and unsatisfactory. No child under sixteen should be allowed to work. He should be in school. The small sum he earns prior to sixteen at the cost of his physical and mental development is a pittance compared with the loss he and the commonwealth sustain under the present law. Such "penny wise" and "pound foolish" laws are unworthy this great state. When a child is not at work under law he should be in school. He should never be a licensed loafer on the streets. The hours of toil should be supplemented by hours of study in school. Continuation schools to which our children who toil may resort for practical and specific aid should be maintained in every industrial center. No child should be allowed to enter upon any form of service who is not certified by competent agents to be physically fit for such service.

"In this great industrial state it is our duty to pay definite attention to the housing problem. Every family should be housed in a home that is private, sanitary, safe and attainable at a reasonable rental. I urge your attention to this important problem. We cannot breed good citizens in disgraceful houses. It would be a great pleasure to me and a great blessing to our workmen if this problem were adequately met now.

Our Farms.

"We have not learned how to make the most of our soil. The rewards of our toil on the farm are not what they should be. The state should grow more food than it consumes. We ought not to be buyers but sellers of foods. Money should flow to us, not away from us. The departments of the government charged with the conservation of our soil and the scientific development of our crops have sprung up, one at a time, as their services were required, and no effort has been made to articulate and co-ordinate these several agencies. There is at least departmental confusion if not actual duplication and conflict of activities. All this means waste in funds and lessened service to the farmer. I hope in this session of the legislature to have such action taken as will separate the teaching from the administrative functions of these agencies and reduce each to an ordered and scientific service. The funds for the advancement of our agricultural interests ought to express themselves much more largely in wheat and corn and potatoes and less in clerical and other forms of routine service. Let us legislate for the farmer rather than for the office holder.

Municipal Regulation.

"Our cities have grown more rapidly than our rural districts. Our urban population is so complex that it scarcely knows how to apply the principles of democracy. These people will learn, even if they blunder, when they have the fullest responsibility of control placed squarely upon them. They will learn much more slowly, if at all, while the state at long range is the large regulator of their conduct and their corporate life. Our laws ought not to hinder but help these great groups speedily to find themselves in the difficult task of adjusting municipal affairs to individual welfare. The state should give these municipalities wider freedom of opportunity to develop as they would and to place definite responsibility upon them so to regulate their affairs as to make our cities centers of moral uplift and examples of clean, capable administration.

Conservation.

"Once Pennsylvania was rich in natural resources and bequeathed its natural bed to. Much of its wealth has been taken from it. Much yet remains. Its ownership is vested in private and in corporate agencies. They have rights that must be respected. So also have the people in the state a claim upon these great natural assets. In their management the commonwealth plays an essential part. In the returns the people also ought to share. A reasonable tax upon our great natural resources as they flow to our markets is both fair and wise. Our public lands represent a new and increasingly valuable asset. We should speedily acquire many more acres and assist nature to reforest the same. The state can well afford to invest part of its income for the welfare of succeeding generations. Indeed, if we love our continuing commonwealth more than we love our personal gain, we shall assuredly foster our resources and, wherever possible, add to them.

"We fail to sense this obligation aright if we do not remember that our people are our greatest asset. What ever makes for their good is conservation of the loftiest kind. That they may be safeguarded in their health, their recreation, their education, their homes, their worship, their property, their regulated freedom, their toil, should be our constant endeavor.

Conclusion.

"Pennsylvania has always given home and haven to the people of the civilized world. Here we have had for a quarter of a millenium the most heterogeneous population of any state. There has never been persecution or oppression. In peace, in order, in brotherhood, we have grown into a mighty people, an empire of substantial purposes. Our people are law abiding and liberty loving. They want the right things to prevail. They welcome the unselfish leadership of clean men. They want and must have a clean, capable and conscientious administration of their public affairs. Those of us that serve should be frankly honest with them. They have a perfect right to know, and they shall know, what this administration stands for and will steadily do.

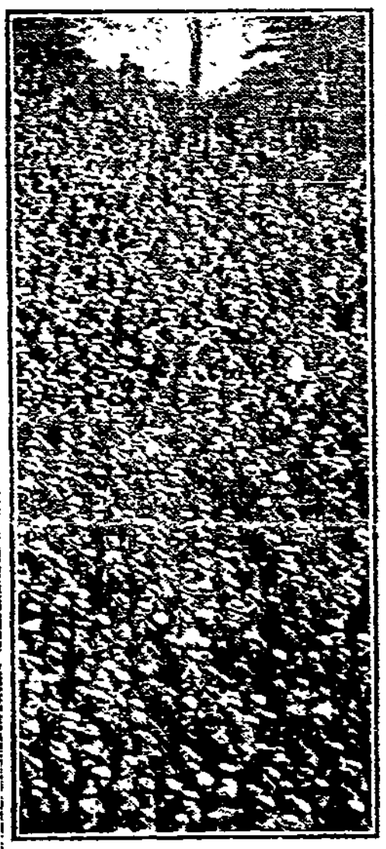
"In the performance of public service let us adopt the finest code of our best citizens and put private integrity into public service. Let us all devoutly pray for this great state and by our words and our deeds humbly help our common God to save, to honor, to exalt this splendid commonwealth he has given into our care and keeping."

The Element of Difficulty.

"Is it hard to learn the use of a telescope?" asked the student.

"Not very," replied the candid professor. "The hardest thing about astronomy is guessing what something is after you manage to see it."—Washington Star.

SEE THE CROWD?



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Roquefort Sheep.

The milk of a single Roquefort sheep will in a year provide from thirty to forty pounds of cheese. In that district of France there are about 8000 sheep devoted to the cheese industry.

Lime Treatment in Tuberculosis

In the May 25, 1912, issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association appeared this statement concerning calcium (lime) medication in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis (consumption):

"Under the systematic, continued and persistent regime of calcium assimilation, Van Giesen has seen a number of his patients improve, undergo an exudation or partial consolidation in the lung, which then resolution would appear to contribute to the walling off and closing of the lesions. Hand in hand with this course of events, the sputum clears up of tubercle bacilli, which finally disappear, and the patients are discharged with healed pulmonary tuberculosis."

[illegible]

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Watch for forthcoming announcements in all Pittsburgh daily newspapers, and make your preparations to come to Pittsburgh for this great event. Come with the highest expectations you've ever entertained—and you'll not be disappointed.